

THE MARINES LANDED

SAMPSON PRAISES THEM FOR THEIR BRAVERY AND PATIENCE.

A DARING YOUNG CADET.

When "General Quarters" Was Sounded He Left His Sick Bed Without Clothing to Answer Duty's Call.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, GUANTANAMO BAY, August 6.—

The marine camp here was broken up on the afternoon of August 5th and the marine battalion was transferred to the auxiliary cruiser Resolute for service in other parts of Cuba. As indicated in these dispatches, the main body of the fleet will remain here ready for any kind of service, awaiting orders from Washington. The idea rather gains ground that the navy's active part in the war is nearly over.

Rear-Admiral Sampson, as he watched the flames at Camp McCalla lighting the hills, paid high encomiums to the marines, which were echoed by all the naval officers. Admiral Sampson said:

"I don't know what we would have done without Guantanamo bay, which is better as a harbor and base than Santiago or any other place in South Cuba. Nothing could have been better than the results accomplished by the marines, backed up by the ships; and in their next undertaking they will doubtless do just as well."

The fleet has arrived from Key West. Chief-Master-at-Arms Gratz, of the battleship Oregon, yesterday committed suicide by shooting.

STARVATION AT CIENFUEGOS.

The Scorpion has arrived from Cienfuegos. Lieutenant-Commander Marx confirms the previous reports of starvation in that section of the coast. The blockade work is tedious, but is effectively performed. The men bear the dreary routine and the continual wallowing of the small boats without a word of complaint. Lieutenant-Commander Marx said that Naval-Cadet Combs, who has not yet graduated, but is doing duty on the Scorpion, is down with malarial-fever. A BRAVE YOUNG SAILOR.

While the Scorpion was off Manzanillo, with the temperature at 105 degrees, "general quarters" was sounded suddenly. Cadet Combs rushed from his sick-bed to his station, stark naked, but with his sword buckled around his wrist. This plucky young officer would be sent home to recuperate.

The incident is merely characteristic of the hard, unheralded work done with quiet bravery and endless patience aboard the small craft doing blockade duty on the Cuban coast.

It is hoped that the international relations will soon assume a phase that will enable the fleet to take either aggressive action or a much-needed rest in dry-dock.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST JUSTIFIED.

Alger Says the Men Had Some Reasons for Retiring.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Secretary Alger said today that the information reaching him shows there were extenuating circumstances in the case of those troops of the Seventy-first New York Regiment, accused in General Kent's report of not advancing promptly to the attack on Santiago. Men returning from Santiago told the Secretary that irregularities occurred amid the noise and confusion of the opening of the engagement, when the enemy was directing a heavy fire against this point of our lines, and a number of our troops carried black powder-guns instead of the more serviceable Krag-Jorgensen. While the Secretary does not seek to justify the regiment, yet he feels that they are entitled to have their course viewed in the light of all the adverse circumstances which operated against them at the time of the battle.

Speaking of the Porto Rico campaign, the Secretary said that the entire force there would be supplied with Krag-Jorgensen guns, or else smokeless powder to use in such few Springfield as might be carried in connection with the Krag-Jorgensen. The purpose, however, is to arm the active troops as rapidly as possible with the high-class modern arms.

GENERAL BROOKE'S ADVANCE.

A Sharp Skirmish in Porto Rico Friday.

PONCE, August 6.—Morning.—General Brooke's advance guard entered Guayama yesterday after a sharp skirmish, in which several on both sides were wounded. The general advance was delayed by the grounding of the transport Massachusetts, with Brooke's headquarters aboard. The Massachusetts floated last night and will proceed to Arroyo to-day. The cavalry troops will go overland, if peace is declared. The plans of the army are to cross the island, and they will probably be unopposed.

The Spanish force at Guayama, numbering 50, were driven back toward Cayey, with the loss of one killed and two wounded. Of the Americans Privates Gordon, Walcott, and Reefe, of the Fourth Ohio, were wounded, but not fatally. General Haines occupies the town.

Major Flagg, while reconnoitering near Coma last night, ran into the enemy's pickets and was fired upon. Thirty shots were fired, but no one was injured.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

This Grave Question Will Be an Issue in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 6.—The paramount issue at the coming Democratic State Convention, which meets at Springfield, on August 10th, will be territorial expansion. Democrats of New York in particular, and the East in general, are, it is said, anxiously awaiting the action of this convention on this question. Ex-Governor Stone, who recently in a speech at the Jefferson Club, favored such a policy on the part of this country, and is a delegate to the convention, is looked upon as a leader of the expansionists in Missouri. The State administration and a majority of Missouri's congressmen are opposed to any such policy.

GENERAL WOOD IN EVIDENCE.

He Forces Santiago Provision Dealers to Charge Reasonable Prices.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 6, 6 P. M.—General Leonard Wood, the Military Governor of Santiago, this afternoon called a meeting of the butchers and retail provision-dealers of this city with the object of formulating a tariff for the sale of the necessities of life, for which the dealers have lately been charging exorbitant rates. All the dealers were highly indig-

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RAMBLE AMID RUINS.

A DAY SPENT IN AMERICA'S MOST ANCIENT CITY.

THE SIGHTS OF OLD ST. AUGUSTINE.

The Dispatch Correspondent Describes Some of the Objects That Carry the Mind Centuries Back Into the History of the World.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.)

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., August 6.—A yearning for intimate acquaintance with the debris of a past age, a desire to revel in the faded beauty of centuries that have given birth to modern civilization, led three travellers from the martial music of a military camp to the land of Ponce de Leon. History has given a graphic account of ancient St. Augustine, with its gloomy castles, embattled towers, and dark dungeons. And yet there is a strange pleasure—a weird sweetness—in visiting those places of which we have studied; of contrasting the modern with the ancient, and witnessing the triumph of man's progress over the stubborn resistance of nature.

We reached St. Augustine in the early morning—an ideal summer day. The Florida sun had lost its heat, and the cool breeze from the ocean was particularly refreshing. Hailing a carriage, we drove around the city, taking in every point of interest.

Our first impression was that the city was entirely owned by one man. Our guide, who seemed to be thoroughly familiar with his duties, told us that each building painted white was owned by Mr. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate, and behind nearly every corner in the city was a mansion of the old Spanish town, the mansions of himself, his secretary, his lawyer, his physician, his minister, and his steward; churches, stores, stables, and business-houses were all the property of the man who has literally made modern St. Augustine.

THE ANCIENT GATES.

We drove through the gates that marked the entrance to the ancient city. Tall gates of chichin, hard as flint, with large cupolas on each side, each containing four windows, from which the sturdy American watched with eagle eye the approach of the native red man. Upon entering these gates one is struck with the contrast between the ancient and the modern—between these ancient gates and the hard macadamized streets of the modern city. These streets, however, preserve one characteristic of the ancient city. They are as narrow as the streets of the average Spanish town, making street-car facilities impossible, and rendering it impracticable for two good-sized vehicles to pass each other with ease.

One of the most imposing sights that holds the eye of the visitor is the Ponce de Leon Hotel, surrounded by a perpetual ring of flowers, whose fragrance and beauty holds in magic spell the entranced admirer, its beautiful grounds, with people walks and grassy lawns, add to its picturesque beauty, and its handsome architecture harmonizes with its natural surroundings.

Rising above the Ponce de Leon, as a silent sentinel for righteousness, stands the marble mansion, Mr. Flagler's marble church. The Presbyterian dominion has indeed a lovely home, and the mansions and the hotel of the Ponce de Leon, the residence of St. Augustine's benefactor, clothed in purest white, bears amid the splendor the simple guise of home. Not all the grandeur of the Ponce de Leon; not all the wealth of his mansions and the hotel of the Ponce de Leon, the residence of St. Augustine's benefactor, clothed in purest white, bears amid the splendor the simple guise of home.

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BISMARCK SERVICES.

Meeting of Gesangverein and Other Societies Tuesday Night.

Memorial services in honor of the late Prince Bismarck will be held at Sanger Hall Tuesday night at 8:30 o'clock, under the auspices of the Gesangverein-Verein. The Gesangverein invites the members of all German societies, as well as the public generally, to be present.

There will be addresses by Rev. Dr. Paul Menzel, and Mr. A. von Rosenberg, and patriotic songs will be sung by sons of the late Kaiser.

At a meeting of the German-American Association of Virginia, at Sanger Hall to-morrow night, suitable action regarding the death of Prince Bismarck will be taken. The president, Mr. Carl Rehrmann, will name the several committees.

The Gesangverein has arranged for a German-Day. This society desires all Germans to attend the Bismarck services in Sanger Hall Tuesday night.

SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.

They May Grow Out of the Carry-Street Overflow.

The discovery at a point just south of the Gallego Mills of the old stone sewer, which runs just beneath them, seems to have done little in fixing the liability for the damage resulting from the recent overflow to Carry street.

The city authorities, who have been investigating with a view to learning the cause of the food, state that it is impossible to fix the liability. However, it is understood that several of the Carry-street merchants will institute suits against the city for damage done. The municipal officials say they are in no wise uneasy, as it looks to